RAILROADS SEE THEY MUST NOT DISCRIMINATE AGAINST US.

Gen. Pass. Agt. Frank Reed, of the Monon, Favors a Cent Rate-Decrease in Freight Traffic.

Frank Reed, general passenger agent of the Monon, was in the city on Saturday. He said he regretted greatly the Chicago rate trouble came up when it did, as it had created an impression that the roads were working for Chicago against Indianapolis, which was not true. He added: "I am in favor of making a 1 cent a mile rate to Indianapolis the three best days of the State fair, and I know that the Big Four, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western are in favor of doing so; but should they do so the Pennsylvania and the Lake Erie & Western will claim that we have broken the Indianapolis agreement. So far as Indianapolis is concerned it has become a good business point for us, and in future it promises even better things; for that reason when Indianapolis has a big show I favor making a 1 cent a mile rate, and it ought to have been done during the races as well as the time of the State fair.

Freight Traffic Shows a Decrease. The train records show that 653 fewer loaded cars were received and forwarded at Indianapolis in the week ending Sept. 8 than in the preceding week, but, going back to the corresponding week of 1893, an increase this year of 2,229 lcaded cars is shown. In this case comparison is made with one of the highest weeks' business of the year 1893. The decrease of last week, it will be noticed, is the result of nearly every one of the fifteen lines handling twenty-five to fifty fewer loaded cars than in the week ending Sept. 1, east-andwest lines making the most unfavorable exhibit. East-bound shipments of grain and live stock fell off last week, while the shipments of provisions, cereal products and hay increased somewhat. Cotton is now beginning to come northward, but not in quantities to much increase tonnage; in another week, however, it will be a more Freight men report west-bound tonnage of both high and low-class freights as much heavier than last month, and considerably in excess of that of the corresponding period of 1893, but, going back to 1891 and 1892, the volume of business in these years serves as a striking lesson of what the de-pressed times of 1893 and 1894 have done in reducing the movement in west-bound freights. In years prior to 1893, in September the tonnage was far in excess of this year, both in high and low-class freights. In local business freight men say each week is showing some improvement over that of the preceding one, and evidently manufacturers are shipping more goods. The amount of produce, fruits and vegeta-bles handled the last thirty days has been large and a marked help to local business. Street improvements, sewers, etc., are still requiring a good deal of material, all of which is shipped in here. Local manufacturers are again purchasing logs and timber in the rough, which increases in-bound shipments. A good deal of coal of Ohio and Indiana production is being handled. Below is given the car movement for the weeks ending Sept. 8, Sept. 1 and the corresponding week last year: Name of Road. Sept. 8. Sept. 1. 1893.

N. A. & C., Air-line... 390 C., H. & D.-Ind'p'l's div. Penn.—Chicago div.........631 enn.-Columbus div..... 1,470 Big Four-Cincinnati div.. 1,951 Big Four-St. Louis...... 1,762 Big Four-Cleveland div.. 1,930 Vandalia ...... 1.953 Empty cars..... 4.380 4.338 Total movement........21,168 21,779 16.340

Railroad Earnings. The Lake Erie & Western earned in

August \$358,871, against \$299,195 in August last year and \$344,344 in August, 1892. The Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City \$179,766. against \$149,092 in August, 1893, and \$259,420 in August, 1892. The Ohio Southern in the ten days end-

ing Aug. 31 earned \$22,250, an increase over the corresponding period of 1893 of \$2,933.

The Columbus & Hocking Valley earned in August \$340,536, against \$216,547 in August, 1893, an increase this year of \$123,989.

Samuel Thomas, president of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, has made public the operations of the road for its fiscal year ending June 30 and also the business of the road for July and August. The report tells its own story: Fiscal year. Earnings ......\$3,149,859 \$3,416,487 \$266,628 Expenses ....... 2,132,037 2,355,866 223,829

Net .....\$1,017,822 \$1,060,621 \$42,799 The gross earnings of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago rallroad for the fourth week of August were \$95,770, or a decrease of \$6,809. Month, \$282,937, against \$314,164 in 1893 and \$310,047 in 1892. Since July 1, \$394,247, decrease, \$125,040.

Traffic Notes.

The loaded car movement of the Peoria & Eastern averages well with that of preceding weeks for some time past, but, in comparison with 1893 and 1892, the exhibit is not so satisfactory. The light movement of empty cars shows

that the supply is by no means equal to the demand. Calls for cars to move coal, live stock, cotton and miscellaneous freight are coming in from all directions. No Indianapolis line comes nearer handling an even volume of business from week to week than does the Vandalia, seldom varying more than 50 to 100 cars. Last week this road brought into Indianapolis 1,079 and forwarded 874 loaded cars.

The Pennsylvania lines, in the wek end-ing Sept. 8, received and forwarded 3,642 loaded cars, which was, for the four lines, 144 fewer loaded cars than in the week preceding. Going back to 1893 an increase is shown this year of 872 loaded cars. The Big Four lines proper, last week, received and forwarded at Indianapolis 7,190 loaded cars, which was 225 fewer than in the week ending Sept. 1, but, going back to the corresponding week of 1893, the loaded car movement shows an increase of 2,593 cars.

The Monon and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton are the only lines of the fifteen roads showing an increased movement of loaded cars last week over that of the week ending Sept. 1, the Monon handling at this point 50 and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton 42 more loaded cars.

Personal, Local and General Notes. Expert Little goes to St. Paul this week to inspect the books of the Chicago Great

A. Cooksie has been appointed agent at Hoover, Ind., of the Chicago & Erie, vice B. F. Bright, resigned. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton yesterd wy put in the third span, completing its new iron bridge over Whitewater near

The Big Four has put in a switching track to the new commission houses on East Maryland street, which will be a W. W. Ray is to be chief train dispatch-

er of the Vandalia but R. B. Woolsey will continue as superintendent of telegraph of the system. Albert M. Ewan, sixteen years of age, died yesterday. He was son of the late John Ewan, who for many years was an

official on Indianapolis lines. The passenger men will meet in Chicago on Sept. 27 to form east-bound passenger pools out of St. Louis, Peoria and Chicago. It is said the division of business can readily be arranged.

On Oct. 1 the boycott inaugurated by the transcontinental lines against the Union Pacific will be called off. It has done but little harm, anyway, say those who understand the situation.

Harry Miller, superintendent of the Van-dalja main line, has introduced on the Vandalla another Pennsylvania road idea-the inspecting of track by the pushing of the inspection car ahead of the engine.

M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four, left on Saturday for Hot Springs, W. Va., to spend Sunday, going from there to New York to attend a meeting of the directors of the Big Four on Wednesday. An official of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern in speaking of the resignation of O. P. McCarty as their genral pas-senger agent said that he left the road with their good will and unqualified in-

The stockholders of the Louisville & ache, the agonizing itching and pain of salt tions of this and former administrations, of the iron trade in which American in-

THE RATE QUESTION in Louisville on Oct. 3. President Smith will be able to report an increase in earnings in August, 1894, over the same month of 1893 of \$160,000.

The Chesapeake & Ohio in August han-dled on its system 5,045 trains, an increase of 797 over August, 1893. On these trains were hauled 109,605 loaded cars, against 86,-408 in August, 1893, an increase this year of 23,197 loaded cars. The Pennsylvania Company is getting round into the old rut again, and is drop-

ping extra engineers, which will give regular engineers a better chance, as under the extra rule no regular engineer was permitted to make over \$120 per month.

A majority of the railroad men who struck on the Vandalia and were not taken back have gone into some other work then railroading A man who quits the service of the Vandalia has little chance to find work on any other road. The passenger business of the Chesapeake & Ohio is very satisfactory. In the last seven days the road took west from Clifton Forge 2,701 passengers; east from that point, 2,851 passengers. Knights of Pythias business is not included in this

statement. The Terre Haute Gazette says a system of coal premiums is to be adopted by the Vandalia. Each engine is allowed so much coal per car per mile hauled, and all fuel saved is credited to the engine-men. On roads where this is practiced as high as \$6 per week is paid in premiums.

William S. Speirs, the Lehigh Valley Rail-road Company's Western freight agent, with office at Chicago, has resigned, and E. J. Henry has been appointed by General Traffic Manager Taylor as his successor. Mr. Henry has been the local agent at Chicago of the Lehigh Valley Transportation Company for some years.

Stockholders of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville who desire to be represented by the Anderson committee have until Sept. 22 to deposit their stock under the agreement. Some of the Western stockholders have appointed a committee to prevent foreclosure, so that there are now three committees in the field. The situation is a very much mixed one, and some of the committees appear to be uncertain as to

the policy to adopt. A St. Louis paper says that O. P. McCarty, general passenger agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, lost his posi-tion because he cut rates and was detected in it. If this is to be a reason for dropping passenger men, there will be a good many vacancies in that department should the rule be observed on nine out of ten roads. Occasionally there is a general passenger agent, like A. J. Smith, of the Lake Shore, who is very conservative in this matter, and can afford to be, so heavy is the passenger business of the Lake Shore, but on roads which have to fight for every passenger they get, cutting rates is the only lever they have.

# A MILLION IN MARBLE.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's Newport Palace Hidden from the Public.

Chicago Record. The magnificent marble palace that Mrs. Vanderbilt erected here at a cost of more than \$1,000,000 resembles the White House at Washington in its architecture, and is one of the finest samples of that school in the world. But nobody is allowed to see it except the chosen few. It is hidden from the street by a marble wall fifteen feet high, with large urns on the top at intervals, which causes everybody to ask why a cemetery has been located in the most fashionable and exclusive quarter of the town. There are two entrances to the grounds, but they are protected by magnifi-cent gates of wrought iron and covered with sheets of corrugated iron, so that no one can look through them. The gates are painted black, with narrow lines of gold, which gives them a funereal appearance also. On the ocean side of the grounds a similar attempt at concealment has been successful, although no one can explain why, for people who build million-dollar houses are usually willing to have them

There is a law in Rhode Island that prohibits anyone from fencing off the seashore. All riparian rights belong to the State, and water is free, no matter what back yard or front yard may run down to the ocean. This law protects what is probably the finest promenade in the world. It is known as "the cliff walk," and follows the shore line around the island upon which the city of Newport is situated. On one side is the ocean, whose surf beats incessantly against the base of the granite cliffs, fifty, sixty and seventy feet below. On the other side is the most magnificent succession of villas that were ever erected, with beautifully-groomed lawns and groves and banks of flowers surrounding them. Several represent a cost of \$1,000,000 or more, and none but a millionaire could buy building land in that locality. It costs as much as lots on Michigan avenue in Chicago, or Fifth avenue in New York, and no one has less than several acres. The public, by the favor of the law I have just mentioned, can share in the enjoyment of these scenes, and the landscape gardening surpasses anything to be found elsewhere. I think, perhaps, the factory girl who comes down here on a 25-cent round-trip excursion train from Fall River may get more genuine pleasure gazing at the outside of these palaces than most of the owners find with-

in, although I suppose people will millions are sometimes happy.

But Mrs. Vanderbilt was determined that no factory girls should stare at her. She could not deny them the right to pass by on the cliffs, but the law does not say whether they may go over or under the surface. So she had a tunnel pierced through the rocks at an enormous expense and the entrances are sheltered by great clumps of thick bushes. The promenaders can go on their way rejoicing in the pleasure that other landscapes give them and the tunnel adds to the picturesqueness of the walk, but they can't catch the slightest glimpse of Mrs. Vanderbilt's house or grounds, and she is glad of it. Another such a display of selfishness at the cost of so much money cannot be found

on this side of the sea. They say, too, that Mrs. Vanderbilt's porter, who lives in a lodge at the great gate, never admits any one to the grounds until he has first compared their cards with the names upon a list which her ladyship has furnished him. If they appear among the elect their carriage may enter, and a new set of cards can be handed to the footman at the door of the palace, but if they do not the porter tells them that "by Mrs. Vanderbilt's orders no one is admitted to-day."

# THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court. Room 1-James M. Winters, Judge. Nordyke & Marmon Company vs. the Wa-Milling Company; contract. Dis-

missed Fred Fuehring vs. Harriett E. Smith; o. C. Demott vs. Mary A. Demott; divorce. Decree granted plaintiff. David Gunzburger vs. Edward Ducas; account. Judgment for plaintiff for \$1,341.05. Room 3-Pliny W. Bartholomew, Judge. William G. Hubbard vs. Emma Armstrong et al.; to quiet title. Finding for Diamond Saving and Loan Association vs. George Gebhardt; foreclosure. Judgment

for \$305.55; decree of foreclosure and sale ordered. J. Harvey Roberts vs. Henry Herst; street lien. Judgment for \$22.44. Raif Smith vs. Maggie Smith; divorce. Decree granted plaintiff. Frank Wesley vs. Lottle Wesley; di-voice. Decree granted defendant on crosscomplaint. Henry S. Blue vs. Citizens' Street-rail-

road Company; damages. Circuit Court. Hon. Edgar A. Brown, Judge.

Thomas C. Day vs. Elizabeth Baughman et al.; on note. Trial by court; finding in favor of plaintiff for \$101.30. Emanuel Anthony vs. Alice M. Bailey's Estate. Claim allowed by administrator for E. R. Ogle was admitted to the bar, on motion of William P. Herrod. New Suits Filed.

Louis P. Shaler vs. the Cleveland, Cincippati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad; suit for damages. Superior Court, Room 2. Henry Severin et al. vs. Charles A. Culbertson et al; suit on note. Superior Court, George Pfau vs. George Neal; suit on account. Superior Court, Room 1 William S. Elvis vs. Mary May Elvis; suit for divorce. Superior Court, Room 3.
Anna B. Goudy vs. James W. Goudy; suit for divorce. Superior Court, Room 1. Christian Willetts vs. Henry Willetts; suit for divorce. Superior Court, Room 2. Samantha Harcourt vs. George O. Harcourt; suit for divorce. Superior Court, Rcom 2.

Emma A. Williams vs. Joel Williams; suit for divorce. Superior Court, Room 3. Lida Hines vs. Thomas J. Hines; suit for divorce. Superior Court, Room Mary A. Smith vs. City of Indianapolis et al.; complaint for damges. Superior Court, Room 3. Gustave Doebber vs. Emma Doebber; suit for divorce. Superior Court. Room 1. Robert M. Lockhart vs. William P. Ijams

et al.; suit on account, Circuit Court. Regrets.

Phlladelphia North American. Secretary Gresham has "gone West." It well "gone" in every direction. Poor Wal-

The torture of dyspepsia and sick head-

NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Resume of Principal Events Printed in the Issue of Sept. 9.

Corbett signs to fight before the Sloux The Duc d' Orleans has been recognized by royalists as King of France. Commonweal Coxey's campaign for Congress was opened at Massillon, O. The treasury cash balance is \$128,348,195, of which nearly \$56,000,000 is gold reserve. Two Chicago lawyers named Walle and

Secretary Morton has left Washington for New York, from where he will sail for Europe in a few days. Detroit fire board officials have sued Mayor Pings e for an aggregate of \$55,000 for false imprisonment. China has sent a circular to the minis-ters of foreign nations laying the blame

Roeder fought over a lawsuit. Walle will

of the Corean war on Japan. The Democrats of the Twentieth Ohio district have indorsed Harrington, the Populist candidate, for Congress. Secretary Carlisle holds that no sugar bounty can be paid for the time between

June 30 and Aug. 27, when the new tariff law was passed. The Ashland district (Kentucky) Democratic committee passed a rule that only those who will support the nominee may vote at the primary. A deputy United States marshal seized

part of Forepaugh's circus at Gibson City, Ill. He got three elephants, panthers, tigers and other animals. According to a report sent the Pension Bureau by the pension agent at Chicago, 114 Illinois pensioners have been dropped during this administration. The remains of the Comte de Paris, head

of the royal house of France, will be interred in England unless the French government grants permission for interment in France. League games: Brooklyn 6, St. Louis ; Cincinnati 14, Washington 9; Baltimore ; Louisville 3; Pittsburg 13; Philadelphia 7; Boston 3, Chicago 1. Western League: Milwaukee 10, Indianapolis 1; Kansas City 6, Grand Rapids 2; Toledo 6, Sioux City 5.

Indianapolis. Al Kerr, the noted local crook, in custody

again. The headquarters train of the G. A. R. left for Pittsburg. Flying Jib fails to lower his record on the closing day of the Indianapolis races. Smith Payne, a negro, suffering with smallpox, was taken to the pesthouse. Ten divorce cases were filed in the county courts Saturday. This smashed the record. The L. E. & W. and the Monon roads carried 2,500 people to Chicago Saturday

An anonymous circular defending Francis and Percy Coffin and libeling Judge Baker Nearly six thousand people were out at

the Saturday night's performance of "The Last Days of Pompeii. John Marsh and Herbert Ketrow, two boys, were arrested for setting fire to the barn of Renihan, Long & Hedges.

Ida Dorsey, a procuress, and James Gray were arrested for attempting to send young girls to Minneapolis for immoral purposes. Attorneys for the Union Railway Company will be permitted to introduce evidence showing fraud on the part of the State Tax Commission in assessing that

#### (From Sunday's Second Edition.) The K. P. Encampment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.-Indianapolis was defeated this evening in her struggle to have the next session of the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias and its accompanying encampment of the Uniform Rank. Minneapolis won the prize. It would be difficult to say whether the Indiana or the Minnesota delegates are the more surprised. The contest was decided to-day as a matter of sentiment, just as it was at Kansas City two years ago. Then the select committee appointed for the selection of the place of meeting unanimously recommended Louisville, but the Supreme Lodge chose Washington as a matter of sentiment. This time the committee made no recommendation. The truth is that up to two days ago Indianapolis had no competitor. All the other cities had withdrawn except Minneapolis, which did not deem it necessary to formally withdraw from a race where there seemed to be only one entry. The only guarantee given by that city was the assurance of its local commercial bodies that if the town was selected the

order would be suitably received. There was not the least expectation that they The secret of Minneapolis's victory lay in the terrible heat of the last four days. Washington in September is a trying spot to those not accustomed to it, but even old residents here have been almost overcome by the moist, oppressive heat of this week. The belief that the weather of Indianapolis might prove as hot and as unbearable is the sole cause why that city was not selected. This feeling arose a day or two ago and nothing that Colonel Helskell or Mr. Rusie could say was able to wipe out the fixed belief that the weather would be too hot. Hence Minneapolis was chosen because it promises to be cooler. The Supreme Lodge delegates say to-night that Boston or San Francisco would have been as promptly chosen sole ly for reasons of temperature. No second vote was taken. When the

name of Minneapolis was proposed twothirds of the delegates rose in favor of that city. No speeches were made. The Minneapolis men are silent because they did not really care for the encampment and the Indianapolis men knew that it was useless to urge that city's claim under the circumstances. Moreover, the heat was so overpowering that all the delegates were at fever heat to end the session. All the delegates stoutly deny that the vehe-ment speech of Colonel Heiskell this morning protesting against the withdrawal of prize from the First Indiana Regiment had any influence against Indianapolis. The Indiana delegates left for home At the session to-day the newly-elected officers were installed and the following

appointed members of the Supreme tri-bunal: George F. Seay, Tennessee, five years; John H. Alexander, Virginia, four years; Edward R. Graham, Alabama, three years; Benjamin T. Chase, Maine, two years, and Frank H. Clarke, Wyoming,

The Supreme Temple of Pythian Sisters has changed the name of the order to Rathbone Sisters. This change will be officially promulgated at once by circular by the supreme chief. In this way, it is said, Knights will be free to join their order.

Bynum's Campaign. ANDERSON, Ind., Sept. 8 .- The Temocrats opened their campaign here this afternoon with public speaking in the pavilion. For weeks flaming posters announced that Governor Matthews and Congressman Bynum would be present. The crowd was a bitter disappointment to the local politicians, as they expected four or five thousand farmers would turn out. The pavillion was filled, having a capacity of about 1,200. The enthusiasm was very perfunctory and the appearance of the Governor and Bynum on the platform did not bring forth a single cheer. The Governor spoke about thirty minutes, "cracking up" his administration and alleging that the Democrats were rapidly paying off the State debt.

"With the eighteen months of my administration," he said, "it has been reduced \$700,000." He alleged that all the hard times were owing to the years of Republican rule. Representative Byunm pleaded hard with the farmers not to desert the ranks of Democracy for Populists. He evaded the cut in wages of glass workers and their inquiries as well as the low price of wheat. With egotism he claimed that he was re-sponsible for the income tax bill, with all of its important features. On the silver question Bynum said there was not a Democrat in the county who was not in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver "if he was sure it would not result in disaster to the country." He frankly con-fessed that he had changed his mind about the position silver should occupy in the finance of the government. He apologized for the Hawaiian affair, and insisted that Cleveland's action was patriotic, but failed to note that the administration had been forced to acknowledge its position in the sisterhood of republics. He carries a big load of samples of imported goods which he got at a New York custom house, and took great delight in parading the cheaper prices before the audience. The Republicans are more united than ever, and per-

fecting their county, city and township organizations. Resolutions for the G. A. R. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Spirited contro-versies between ex-office holders marked special meeting of Union veterans who have been discharged from government employ, held in G. A. R. Hall to-night. About fifty discharged veterans were present, representing the various departments, but a long series of heated wrangles prevented important action, except the adop-tion of resolutions offered by Thomas H. McKee, assistant secretary of the national Republican committee, which will be presented at the Pittsburg encampment. It was also decided to forward resolutions was also decided to forward resolutions plication. The present condition, despite offered by William Potter, a discharged the general depression of business, is fair-ly encouraging, and it is only another line

the records and pension division, demanding the appointment by Congress of a committee to investigate the charges against him and remove him if they are substantiated. Mr. McKee's resolutions were as

follows: "Resolved, By the G. A. R. in national encampment assembled September, 1894, that the ex-Union soldiers of the United States accept the challenge offered by the present administration of the national government in diregarding the rights of ex-Union soldiers under a national statute by almost wholesale discharges of those employed in the public service of the United

"Resolved, That the ballot is our refuge by force of an unfriendly administration. "Resolved, That Col. F. C. Ainsworth chief of the record and pension division of the War Department, has shown himself to be the common enemy of the ex-Union soldiers both by official and private power.

"Resolved, That all ex-soldiers be asked to commit their representatives in Congress the removal of said Ainsworth from the position he now holds in the cause of justice and humanity."

McKinley in Maine.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 8.-The greatest audience ever gathered indoors to hear political speech in Bangor assembled in City Hall this evening to listen to Governor McKinley, of Ohio. Long before the advertised time for the opening of the meeting the great hall was filled to suffocation. Every seat was occupied and hundreds were obliged to stand, and at least 1,000 were turned away. Fully 2,500 people heard the speech, which was received with manifestations of approval, showing that even in this quiet campaign interest in national affairs is strong in eastern Maine. After making his speech in City Hall Governor McKinley addressed an overflow meeting at Y. M. C. A. Hall. At the City Hall meeting Congressman Boutelle presided and made a speech.

Milton Garrigus at New Castle. NEW CASTLE, Ind., Sept. 8.—Hon. Milton Garrigus, of Kokomo, made the first speech of the campaign in the courthouse here this afternoon to a splendid audience, fairly representative of the character and intelligence of the county. The speech was a masterly presentation of the political situation, provoking much enthusiasm and will be productive of much good in arousing Republican activity. The New Castle male quartet, consisting of Messrs. Cot-ton, Hunt, Ogborn and Pence, sang ringing Republican songs that brought down the house, and Mr. Garrigus himself contributed a song that provoked a great deal of mirth, hand clapping and favor-able comment. The Republicans of old Henry are once more on the war path.

Democratic Cannon Exploded. ANDERSON, Ind., Sept. 8.—Wester Har-less and a half dozen neighbor Democrats had a narrow escape from death near Anderson to-day. The party had started to ittend the Matthews-Bynum meeting When within about a mile of the city they loaded a 400-pound cannon with a heavy charge and fired it. The cannon exploded and the pieces were hurled with awful force, some going as far as three hundred yards. Fortunately not a man was seriously hurt, although all were stunned.

Reed at Portland. PORTLAND, Me., Sept. &-Three thou-sand people listened to the closing address of Governor Cleaves and Congressman Reed here to-night. The former spoke on State issues, while Mr. Reed scored the Democracy for its tariff record. "While the Republican party has not always lived up to the glory of God," said Mr. Reed, "it will profit by the Democratic mistakes and secure power for the next quarter of a

Reception to Mr. and Mrs. Myers. ANDERSON, Sept. 8.—Mrs. M. S. Tow-sey, of this city, tendered a public recep-tion to-night at the home of Mr. Samuel Myers, to W. R. Myers, Secretary of State, and his newly-wedded wife. The reception was largely attended. Congressman W. D. Bynum remained and assisted.

Lafe Pence Renominated. DENVER, Col., Sept. 8.—The First district Populist congressional convention renominated Lafe Pence in spite of his pro-

### DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

Its Success in November Would Mark an Evil Day For Wage-Workers.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: At a recent Democratic meeting at Atlanta, Ga., Speaker Crisp and Secretary Hoke Smith were the speakers. Mr. Crisp declared in favor of free coinage of silver, at the existing ratio of 16 to 1, and Mr. Smith pleaded with the voters of the State to stand by honest money, strongly opposing free coinage of silver. Here in Indiana the position of the Democratic party on the money question is equally as uncertain as it is in Georgia. About one-half of the party is for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and the other half inclined towards honest money. Out of deference to the divided sentiment of the party the plank of the late Indiana Democratic convention on the money question was constructed so as to read either way. Being for or against honest money has no bearing on a man's standing in the Democratic party. Those who wish to see a sound national currency maintained cannot afford to take the risk of voting with the Democratic party. On this question, as on all others, the Republican party stands as a unit for honest money. Speaker Crisp, in his Atlanta address, said: "A protective tariff prevents us from exchanging our surplus of cotton, corn, wheat, meat and other farm products for the surplus of manufactured goods abroad. We freely export our product, but that for which we exchange it is so heavily taxed as to make exchange unprofitable Mr. Crisp has, in the above quotation, clearly and honestly defined the Democratic position in regard to the tariff, and he cerposition to know whereof he speaks. The Democratic position, then, on the tariff is that our revenue laws should be so constructed that the surplus products of the American farms should be exchanged for foreign manufactured goods. It doesn't require a Philadelphia lawyer to tell what would become of the American manufacturers and skilled mechanics if this Democratic doctrine should be put in practice. Imagine, it you can, the effect upon American manufacturing of annually exchanging our "surplus wheat, corn, cotton, meat and other farm products" for foreign manufactured goods. How long could our factories survive such an ordeal? Such is the feast the Democratic party invites this Nation to sit down to. That there is to be no let-up in this damnable assault on the protective tariff, which has made this the most preoperous Nation in the world, we have it direct from Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Crisp, Mr. Wilson and a host of others high in authority. This is a supreme moment for the American mechanics, and they should not fail to see the danger that threatens their welfare. Democratic success at the polls next November bodes no good to the wage earners of America.

Indianapolis, Sept. 8, J. H. CLAYPOOL. TIN, TIN, AMERICAN TIN.

Admission that It Has Won Its Way in Spite of Free Trade Gibes. Cleveland Leader. In the last issue of the Ironmonger, of

London, a recognized authority in England, there is printed an editorial in respect to "American Fin Plates." We quote from it for the purpose of proving those highly important facts which American Demo-crats are accustomed to deny. Says this London periodical: "If our friends in South Wales are still under the impression that the change in the United States tariff will give them back their old market in that country for

tin plates it is time for them to give up that flattering delusion. Whether the Wilson tariff is useful or not matters very little indeed to our tin-plate manufacturers. The Americans themselves have gone into the business thoroughly, and everything seems to demonstrate that the majority of the American producers of tin plates 'have come to stay.' They are going ahead on lines of their own, and, much as we regret to say it, we are bound to confess that they are proceeding on a basis which will cause the loss at no distant date of the American market to the manufacturers of tin plate in South Wales. At the present time there are no less than fifty-six tinplate plants completed, besides three others in course of construction. Of this total twenty-five are in Pennsylvania, eight in New York, five in Illinois, six in Ohio, three in New Jersey, three in Maryland, three in Indiana, and one each in Michigan and Missouri. In the latter half of 1893 there was an output of 54,496,721 pounds of tin and terne plates, and of this over 58 per cent, was made from sheets rolled in the United States. The industry is growing rapidly, and the Metal Worker publishes a long list of brands of American tin plates, which list shows an abundance of life and vigor in the business. An experienced man who has returned from a business trip amongst the works says:
"It is beyond cavil or dispute that the business of manufacturing tin plates across the lines is in such a position as to fear no competition or revenue com-

bids fair to become a keen competitor in the markets of the world. I learned generally in the course of my tour that imported tin plate was used only in such cases where the domestic tin plate was unobtainable. In fact, the latter is rapidly becoming the choice of American users."

"It is noteworthy also that the bright tin-plate product of American manufacture appears to be making its way into the home markets on its own merits. It has outdistanced expectations, in fact, in quality, while the popular impression that it would never equal the imported plate has been dissipated. Improved ma-chinery is being constantly devised in this as it has been before in the other fron lines, and this is giving the American tin plate manufacturer an advantage over his Welsh competitor, who, for various rea-sons, is tied to old-fashioned methods. "Under these circumstances it would be worse than foolish to flatter the Welsh tin plate makers with the idea that they can hope to retain their former hold on the American market. They still send large quantities of plates to the States, and will continue to do so for some time to come, but unless they bestir themselves and adopt every mechanicar appliance they will soon be hopelessly out of the race. We should be much better pleased if we could honestly entertain the impression that we can still keep our hold in the United States, but facts will not admit of that conclusion. What was once our monopoly is likely to be undermined, and nothing can save our best market, and our supremacy as tin plate makers, but a thorough and severe overhauling of the methods in which that trade is carried on in Wales." Thus it has come about that a Welsh monopoly has been defeated in the American market by the Americans themselves under the protection given them by the Republican party.

HE HAS FOUND THE SMELL.

A Doctor Whom Alonzo Green Smith Should at Once Consult.

Dr. W. B. Clarke, who, with his family, is rusticating in southern Indiana, writes the Journal as follows on a pertinent

"I notice that many citizens are making

complaints regarding the indescribably

fruity or meaty odors that float over the city from the southwest, presumably from the pork houses, and that the Board of 227 NORTH DELAWARE STREET. Health is making inquiries regarding the matter, its president even having oracularly reported that he is 'satisfied that the odors complained about do not come from Kingan's.' As Kingan's is the largest of the establishments it is reasonable to assume that it contributes its share of the casus belli, and this, while being, as every one knows, in apple-pie order and in as prime sanitary condition as any such place can possibly be. It is the boast of the modern pork house that nothing of the hog escapes except the squeal, yet here is a by-product escaping which the public, under certain circumstances might well afford to pay its producers handsomely to hang on to. Our residence is in the district covered by this nocturnal smell, and while the odor some nights is severe on sensitive noses, we have not considered it worse this year than for any of the past five summers. One of these sum-mers I went on a still hunt for the nuisance, if such it can properly be called, but found it was a trouble not amenable to human agencies, even when backed by so much power as that delegated to or as-

so much power as that delegated to or assumed by an average board of health, so I never publicly said anything about the smell and quietly accepted the inevitable. This is a sanitary nut hard to crack unless one goes at it right, and may not be cracked for a good while by the present workers unless the secret be unfolded by some one who happens to know it. I can tell what the trouble is, but cannot point out its relief in any practical way. The removal of the establishments is impracticable, as they would have to be removed so far away as to hamper business and discommode employes. The secret is this: One may visit the actual source of this odor and not detect the smeil; it is not there. The matters thrown off into the air. especially by the rendering processes, rise to a considerable height, change their composition or form new combinations on mixing with the air; then becoming heavier and odoriferous, they are carried off by the currents of air, sink to the level of the earth, and finally disappear. The odor is first produced in the air high above the pork house and often far away from it, sometimes a mile or more away, and the odor may be carried several miles before becoming sufficiently diffused to be undistinguishable. In the light of such facts, how short-sighted would be any nuisance-abating tactics by a board of health any-where. It would be unficult for such a board to prove that such a smell is di-rectly or even indirectly dangerous to health; that it is disagreeable is easy to

that the subject may drop out of the public notice before anything rash is done and the public finds by dear experience that the nuisance, if such it be, is one that cannot be abated when the atmospheric conditions are favorable for its occurrence or production.' Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

admit. I am not writing from a pork-house standpoint, but trying to explain a peculiar matter understood by very few,



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tability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the blues," and backache. These are rure indications of Female Weakness, some derangement of the Uterus, or Womb Troubles. The whole story, however, is told in an illustrated book entitled "Guide to Health," by Mrs. Pinkham. It con-

tains over 90 pages of most important information, which every woman, mar-ried or single, should know about herself. Send 2 two-cent stamps for it. For and Backache of either sex the Vege-

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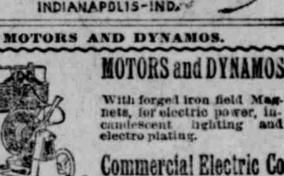
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The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has duly qualified as trustee of George W. Eichholtz, who made an assignment under the laws of Indiana for the benefit of all his bona fide creditors. HIRAM PLUMMER, Trustee August 24, 1894.